

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5834.

號七廿月五年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

日一十月四年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, E. C. HENDY & CO., 37, Watlington Street, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & CO., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Suva, CAMPAIGN & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANG, CHAMFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LARZ, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARRILLAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEORGE O. SCOTT, Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, £2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. F. JOHNSON, Esq.

A. F. McLEW, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EMMETT CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

GOODS by Messrs KYNOC & Co., of

WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

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MEYER & Co.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CLARETS—

From a SOUND WINE at \$3.50, to CHATEAU LAPEITE.

SHERRIES—

A PALE DRY WINE at \$8, to Very CHOICE AMONTILLADO.

PORTS—

Good WINE at \$8.50, to Old INVALID PORT.

HOCKS—

Still and SPARKLING.

BURGUNDIES—

BAYON and CHARENTAIS.

CHABLIS.

SAUTERNE.

CHAMPAGNES.

MOSELLE.

Hongkong, May 13, 1882. je12

For Sale.

FURNITURE

NEW DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH,

SOUND CONSTRUCTION,

And

MODERATE PRICE.

Manufactured by

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHANGHAI.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been

appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale

of the above FURNITURE, of which they will

have a full stock of Samples, &c.

They will also receive Orders for all Kinds

of FURNITURE Goods, of which they will

have a full stock of Samples, &c.

Mr. BYRNE, from Messrs Hall & Holtz,

returns to Shanghai in a few days, and will

be glad to take any further Orders with

him.

Hongkong, May 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

195 Fathoms SECOND-HAND TWO-INCH

CABLE, suitable for Mooring.

In Lots to suit.

Apply to

WILLIAM DOLAN,

22, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. je1

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's

CHAMPAGNE.

Quart, \$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pint, \$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Cele-

brated BRANDS, THIRTY-FIVE

PORT PALE, and FINEST ***

DUBLIN STOUT in Pint and Quart.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILVER MOUSSEUX (VIN DE

CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1

dozen Quarts.

Also,

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTER MAINZ

DELICIOUS

TABLE BEER.

4 doz. & Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRINCE STREET.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE REMOVED
to their
NEW AND EXTENSIVE
PREMISES,
No. 63, Queen's Road East
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),

WHERE they have special facilities for
conducting their Town and Harbour
Business, and trust to merit a continuance
of Public Confidence and Support.

A FULL STOCK OF STORES,
WINES, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND, INCLUDING:

FRESH YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TAYSONG'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LINDA'S & BORN'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINCEMEAT.
CHOCOLATE-MENIER.
SAUSAGES.
BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST-TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—
HUBBARD'S MONOPOLY & WHITE
SEAL.
VUEY CLAUQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., Paris, & others.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU-MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pinks & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, " " "
CHATEAU GRAVES, " " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.,
1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CUTLAGE.
ANGOSTURA.
BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinks and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pinks and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
BONASOL CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.
CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.
FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to
25 cents.
MINNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFE, and CASH BOXES, at
Manufacturer's Prices.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.
PAINTS and OILS.
Hongkong, May 15, 1882.

Entertainment.

G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS!

Extraordinary Reception to CHIARINI'S
CIRCUS by the People and the
Elements!

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THIS
SPLENDID EXHIBITION;
Unanimous Approbation by the Public and
"Press" tributed to the Excellency
of the Company.

Vociferous and Spontaneous Outbursts of
Applause at the Marvellous and
Multifarious Feats of Skill and Agility
by the Clever Performers,
And the Amazing Sagacity of the Beautiful
Horses educated by Signor
CHIARINI.

TO-NIGHT, May 27th.
GRAND AND NOTABLE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING
MANY AND NOVEL FEATS.

FIRST TIME OF THE
FORMIDABLE
ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS
and the
SCANDINAVIAN TAMER,
HERR NIELS LORENZ JOHNSON.

Who will enter the Cage and show the
Wonderful Command he has over
these Feroocious Brutes.

FIRST TIME OF THE
BEAUTIFUL TRAKENE HORSE
"BISMARCK"
in a very refined act of hip training by his
instructor,
SIGNOR CHIARINI.

First Time of the
GRAND ROMAN TOURNAMENT,
THE SPORTS OF OLYMPIA!
MISS NELLIE REID,
MISS EMILY ROLANDE,
MISS ZAZO,
MISS LOTT.

In a PACIFIC CONTEST OF DARING AND
AGILITY, Riding upon Magnificent Horses,
disputing Heads, using Spears,
Rings, Pistols, Swords and Darts,
and terminating with the High
Leap of the
STEPPLECHASE.

FRENCH & ANGELO,
The Great Gymnasts from the
FOLIES BERGERES, PARIS.

The First Class Artists,
THE FAUST FAMILY.
THE STOODLEYS
AND WATSONS.

The Great French Grimaldi
A. LEHMANN,
AND
ROSA and PROFESSOR THUZET;
And a thousand other attractions not specified.

Look out for Future Announcements.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes, Six Chairs, \$12.00.
Chairs (Dress Circle), 2.00.
Stalls, Carpeted Seats, 1.00.
Pit, 0.50.
Children under ten and Soldiers under the
mark of Officers, half-price except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit
Seats has been arranged for NATIVE LADIES.
(To which they alone are admitted.)

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at the
Entrance to the
HONGKONG HOTEL
(Mr. Moore's Office),
where Tickets will be on Sale TO-DAY and
DAILY from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., accom-
modating Parties who may wish to secure
seats in advance.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m.—Performance to
commence at 8 punctually.
L. MAYA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THURSDAY EVENING,
1st June, 1882.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR, AND
LIEUT. COLONEL PARNELL, C.B., OF
"THE BUTTER."

A MATHEUR CONCERT,
IN
AID OF A LOCAL CHARITY.

Programme:
Overture, Italiane in 2 parts.
Song and Chorus, Old
Comrades, CHORUS.
Glee, Sweet and Low, CHORUS.
Selection, Scotch Med-
ley (Cavallini), CHORUS.
Part Song, When Even-
ing's Twilight, CHORUS.
Song, A Warrior Bold, CHORUS.
Selection, Il Flauto Mag-
ico (Mozart), CHORUS.
National Song and Cho-
rus, Hands all round, CHORUS.
Song, Chorus, Slow in the
Eastern Sky, CHORUS.
Selection, Les Cloches
de Corneville, CHORUS.
Solo and Chorus, CHORUS.

Notes.—It is requested that after the Solo
verses are sung in "God save the Queen,"
the whole audience will join in the Chorus.

Plans may be seen and Seats secured at
Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.
Dress Circle, \$2.
Stalls, \$1.
Hongkong, May 26, 1882.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual
Discounts.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE
TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO
JAPAN.

D. R. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in
Yokohama Bay. Call flag F.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Bengalee*, WESTER, Com-
mander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods—with
the exception of Opium—are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Under-
signed, whence and/or from the Wharves
or Buoys delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 1
p.m. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining after the 3rd Proximo
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be obtained.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ANCONA, Captain STEAD, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and Canal, Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1882, at Daylight.
Cargo will be received on board until
noon on the day previous.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until noon on the day previous.
For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.
This Vessel will call at OCEANOGRAPHY.
A. Molyer, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ANCONA, Captain STEAD, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and Canal, Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1882, at Daylight.
Cargo will be received on board until
noon on the day previous.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until noon on the day previous.
For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.
This Vessel will call at OCEANOGRAPHY.
A. Molyer, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

TO-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE
TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO
JAPAN.

D. R. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in
Yokohama Bay. Call flag F.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Bengalee*, WESTER, Com-
mander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods—with
the exception of Opium—are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Under-
signed, whence and/or from the Wharves
or Buoys delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 1
p.m. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining after the 3rd Proximo
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be obtained.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship
"Bengalee"
will leave at 4 p.m. TO-
MORROW.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Hector,"
Capt. BILLING, will be
despatched at Daylight on
MONDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHERPOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports
on the YANGTZE.)
The Company's Chartered
Steamer
"Oulinda,"
Capt. PAYNE, will be
despatched at noon on MONDAY, the
29th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

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In our remarks about tributary States and the one universal Emperor, it appears to him to be twenty years at least behind the time. He looks upon all that as a pleasant fable long ago exploded.

To begin with, we are quite aware that the majority of scholars accept the term **君主** and that having the sanction of the Treaty, it cannot for the present at least be discarded, but we, none the less, in common with many others, consider it quite inadequate to convey to the Chinese mind a proper idea of the standing of a Foreign Sovereign as the equal in every respect of the Emperor of China, and we see no remedy but to use the English and Empress of India should not have her title translated by a Chinese term implying equality with the Ruler of this country. That the formula at present in use does not serve this purpose, is beyond dispute. We should have been obliged to our critic if, while objecting to our rendering of **君主**, he had supplied us with a better one. In support of our objection to the use of **大君主**, we may state that the **Shen Pao**, whose authority in matters Chinese we prefer, with all respect, to that of the **N. C. Daily News**, boldly faces the prejudice of its readers by according the Emperor of England her only proper title, **英皇**. Now, if a native newspaper, which has to depend for support upon its Chinese readers, can afford to use the same term for the Queen of England and the Emperor of China, we shall be much to expect that the Treaties, which Her Majesty's accredited representatives make on her behalf, should employ the same expression.

As regards **大君主**, to which our critic lends the weight of his authority, we are not prepared at the moment to assert the fact, but we have a strong suspicion that it is not properly speaking, a Chinese combination at all, but a foreign manufactured one, which owes its origin to the Treaty-makers.

As to our remarks about tributary States and the one universal Emperor, instead of feeling ourselves as far behind the time, we are inclined to think that what we wrote is not much better than that which during the next 20 years will be afraid our critic has not gone beyond the surface of Chinese feeling, or he would have found a deeply-rooted impression, stifled in some cases, it is true, by contact with foreigners, that the rulers and officials of outside nations are far inferior to those of China. It is not many years ago since we heard an official of some standing ordering his foreign host, in perfect innocence of giving any offence, if a sitting in the room was that of the **英主**. Has not the Editor of the **N. C. Daily News** heard the same expression used by 99 per cent. of the ordinary people he met in Peking? Yes, our friends **Chang** and **Wang** have never heard of **君主** and to use **皇帝** would be a piece of profanity in which they are careful not to indulge. If then the designation which is applied to the petty rulers of Annam and Corea is still the natural one in the mouths of the Chinese for the Sovereign of foreign countries, it would seem to show that the old tributary notion is not yet 20 years in the grave.

The fact is, the Chinese ruling classes only acknowledge the position of foreigners because they are obliged to. They have no learnt the wisdom of no longer committing their rudeness to writing in documents likely to meet the foreign gaze, and hence, in outward form at least, things are no much much better than they once were. Still, here in Hongkong, in this hotbed of Chinese insolence, a British Governor is hourly dubbed **兵馬** by every scoundrel in the streets, while **華人** is in common use, with **紅毛人** as a complimentary alternative. Not many years ago, we happened to see a lengthy correspondence between a Chinese official and the commander of a foreign Bank in which a copious sprinkling of the taboos character **洋** was employed in reference to the foreign manager of the establishment. Not many months ago, an official proclamation was published at a Treaty Port, in which foreigners were spoken of as **洋人**, the term applied to the savages of Hainan and Formosa. Even in Shanghai, the editor of the **N. C. Daily News** may find much to repay his research in this line. The columns of the **Hsin-pao**, when it first started, offered a fruitful field for discovery, and that its general tone has since improved, is in no small measure due to the watchfulness of the **N. C. Daily News** staff.

We are deeply indebted to our Shanghai contemporary, under its present able management, for much valuable information on Chinese matters, but we cannot endorse the views of its editor on buttons, Double Dragons, and such doubtful decorations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND MANIA.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 26, 1882.

Sir,—A year ago to-day I had the pleasure of addressing you on the above subject.

As it was my endeavour at that time to raise a warning voice against the sale of the extraneous reports then circulating, so now on the other hand I venture to protest against the undue depreciation of property engendered by a merely superficial observation of the present state of affairs.

There can be no doubt that the eight presented of late by the columns of our local newspapers, literally covered by advertisements of sales of land by Public Auction, has been sufficiently appalling of itself to those interested in land, and if to this be added a review of the list of actions for "specific performance" of land sale agreements pending in the Supreme Court, a feeling of depression both mental and financial is a natural result.

As however since the beginning of the current month some 15 or more of these sales have actually come off, it will be well to enquire what has been the result, and how property in Hongkong, considered as a means of investment and not of speculation, has stood so severe a test.

I propose therefore to review the auction sales of the past and of the present week, which have been as follows:—

1. **Monday, May 15.** Part of Sub-Section 7 of Sec. A of Marine Lot 37, one house No. 70, Bonham Street West, (2 more bought in). Area, 1,463 square feet covered. Sold for \$120,000, or \$82.10 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 12 per cent.

2. **Monday, May 22.** Marine Lot 105, Section B, corner of Cross Street and Queen's Road West (Sylgroom). 3,023 square feet covered by good Chinese shops. Sold for \$124,200, or \$40.99 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 12 per cent.

3. **Tuesday, May 23.** Inland Lots 239a and 239b Tupperland Street, 1,600 square feet covered by two Chinese houses. Sold for \$42,300, or \$26.38 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 14 per cent.

4. **Wednesday, May 24.** Inland Lot 202, Sub-Section No. 1, of Section A, in Queen's Road Central and Jervois Street. 507 square feet covered by old Chinese shops. Sold for \$78,000, or \$154 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 9 per cent.

5. **Wednesday, May 24.** Inland Lot 25 Section A, and Inland Lot 70 Section B, in Lower Lascar Row at corner of Laidlaw Street (Tupperland). 3,259 square feet covered by 8 Chinese shops. Sold for \$119,000, or \$36.80 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 14 per cent.

6. **Thursday, May 25.** Inland Lot 5, Remaining portion, in Queen's Road Central close to foot of Gough Street steps; 2,980 square feet covered by 5 second-rate Chinese shops. Sold for \$25,500, or \$8.53 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 10 per cent.

7. **Thursday, May 25.** Marine Lot 4, Sub-Section 1 of Section B, at the top end of Bonham Street; 653 square feet covered by one Chinese shop. Sold for \$6,500, or \$9.95 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 10 per cent.

8. **Friday, May 26.** Inland Lot 103 Section A of Section B, in Queen's Road Central opposite Laidlaw Street (Tupperland). 870 square feet covered by 5 Chinese shops. Sold for \$75,750, or \$86.60 per square foot. Gross Rental representing 10 per cent.

The above quotations abundantly prove that to those who view Property in a reasonable manner, the intrinsic value of the Lots named is very little lower now than it was a year ago.

During the greater part of the year which has passed to value land by means of indiscriminate sale to such a square foot.

It was imagined that because it was said to have suited the purpose of one man to give 810 a foot for a certain plot of land in one street, it would therefore result in an unduly high price for the rest of the street.

It is to be hoped that the man who heard of it to buy up the whole neighbourhood at the same figure without even going to see it.

People argued that because sales were reported at \$20 a foot in Shau-wan district, land must certainly be worth at least \$5 at Wanchai, and that without any effort, it was able to yield.

The value of land at so much per square foot is all very well when there is some foundation on which to base such value, but the intrinsic value of any article must necessarily depend upon the return which it yields proportionately to the price paid.

Returns upon shares and other similar investments in Hongkong usually amount to 6 or 8 per cent., and if an equally remunerative return is to be expected from Property it stands to reason that its gross proceeds must at least be 9 or 10 per cent. in order to cover expenses. Now, the value of land at the present time, and no material change in rent during the past two years is recorded. Where, then, can be the fall in its intrinsic value?

It will, however, no doubt, be argued that the true value of an article is what you can get for it. In reply to this I would ask: How many people really received in cash the fabulous prices lately spoken of?

I know of one Chinese who made money in the late mania, but I should be very sorry to know how many who lost all they possessed. If, then, one man gets a high price for an article and nine others nominally selling at the same figure fail to get their money, it appears to me to be proved by 9 to 1 that the value was fabulous.

The rise in land then was fabulous; where is the fall?

In connection with the sales of the present month noted above, it should further, in fairness, be recollected that they have been made under most disadvantageous circumstances.

Firstly.—They have been "forced" sales, made by mortgagees, and frequently without much time allowed for settlement beforehand.

Secondly.—The season of the year, or the course of exchange, has brought a lack of ready money in many quarters.

Thirdly.—A not unnatural panic has succeeded the speculations of last year.

Fourthly.—The question of legal title has been sufficiently puzzling to frighten some at least from the field. In many cases the vast number of transactions in the nature of assignments for sale, sales, assignments, mortgages and charges to which some unfortunate lots have been subjected has made the provision of a continuous title from the original Crown lease a matter of great difficulty.

The fact that the title to the land has been so long since made themselves scarce, and the fulfilment of their obligations even scarcer.

The following Specimens of Conditions of sale recently offered at different auctions will sufficiently explain this point:—

"The title to the lot last sold commencing with the Indenture of Assignment of the said lot, dated the 29th July, 1881, (being the first assignment of the said lot), and the Purchaser or Purchasers shall not require the production of or investigate or make any objection in respect of the prior title, nor shall any objection be taken to the title to the piece of ground in the said lot, secondly described, but the purchaser or purchasers shall be satisfied with evidence that the Vendor or those through whom he claims have been in possession of the said piece of ground for more than 20 years."

"If any error, mis-statement or omission shall be found in the above particulars of the property such error, mis-statement or omission shall not vitiate or annul the sale nor entitle the Purchaser to be discharged from the purchase, nor shall any compensation be allowed by the Vendor in respect thereof."

"The Vendor being a mortgagee selling under a power of sale will enter into a covenant that he has not incumbered the property, and the concurrence of the mortgagee will not be required."

"The fact that notwithstanding conditions so extraordinary the actions noted above passed off so well seems to me to be additional proof that the intrinsic value of land is not much lower now than it was a year ago, and that its future is to be it is difficult to forecast, but the fact that the material property of this Colony has been but little disturbed by

the strange transactions of the past year seems perfectly plain.

Lastly, I venture a word of warning: It may be very startling, and doubtless tends to excitement in the land market to be told each morning of some fresh failure or some new man of wealth whose property is about to be sold up by his mortgagee. But if such reports are untrue, (as has been within my experience during the past week) they do more harm than good. There have been plenty of real failures already to convince one that the supposed material advance of property value has been to a great extent a fancy, without the necessity of raising a needless panic which can result in good to no one, and may bring ruin to many who might otherwise escape.

Yours faithfully,

R. G. ALFORD, *Director.*

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, Tuesday, 30th May, 10.30 a.m.—Pang Sing Yui v. Tam Chai.—Adjourned summons of Tan Cheong.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Ng Chey Sik, bankrupt.—Motion relating to delivery of certain goods.

The Court will also sit in Summary Jurisdiction.

Police Intelligence.

(By Mr. H. E. Warkhouse, Esq.)

Saturday, May 27.

DISCHARGED.

Wong Loi, farmer, was charged, on remand from yesterday, with assaulting Leung Fuk, coolie, on the 15th instant. The previous evidence given by the complainant in the case was to the effect that the defendant accused the complainant in the Recreation Ground on the 15th instant, and promised to find the latter employment. Both went to the defendant's house in Third Street, and next day the complainant was taken off in a rickshaw, and an attempt made to forcibly send him by steamer to Singapore. He succeeded in resisting the attempt, however, and on the 16th instant again happening to meet defendant and his confederates in Hollywood Road, he was taken to a house at the back of the Man Mo Temple, and there beaten and cut with a knife.

The defendant denied this and said the complainant accompanied him to his house to get some medicine. He stayed over night, and early next morning left the house and taking with him one of the defendant's jackets. On the 15th instant the defendant saw the complainant, who on observing the defendant started to run. The defendant gave chase, and the complainant in trying to elude his pursuer, came by his injuries through coming in contact with a large earthenware jar which was lying in the road.

The husband who took them off to the vessel, bound for Singapore, said the complainant engaged him, and paid the fare. A Chinese constable said that while on duty at the entrance to the Fort Sing Lane, he saw the complainant sitting on the road calling out "save life." He asked what was the matter, and the complainant said a man had tied him up and beaten him in the house No. 4, Laidlaw Street. The constable afterwards learned that the house was used by some twenty or thirty men as a school for learning the art of boxing, the defendant being instructor.

The constable also learned that the complainant had stayed in the house for two days.

Yesterday the defendant requested that the doctor's opinion with regard to the complainant's wound might be had, and to-day Dr. Stockwell said the wound had been inflicted with some sharp instrument, most probably in the manner described by the defendant. The Magistrate discharged the defendant.

HE-USEN AN INFORMER.

Wong Tai, and three others were charged with assaulting Li Atung, coolie, with iron bars on the 25th instant.

According to the complainant's statement the four defendants along with other four men, whose names he knew, all armed with iron bars, seized hold of him in Square Street about nine o'clock on the evening of the 25th instant, saying, "This is a man." He asked what they meant, and was answered, "You are the man who broke up the gambling house at No. 55 First Street." They then beheld him for a short time, the second striking him with an iron bar, and the other abusing him with their fists and feet. He called out "save life," and the men then ran.

He tried to elude them, but the blood from the wound on his forehead getting into his eyes he had to desist. He knew all the defendants were masters of gambling houses. He was the informer who laid the information against the houses Nos. 26 and 55 First Street.

Evidence was given by the Police as to the complainant pointing out the defendants to the parties engaged in the assault. Inspector Lindsay said the complainant when he reported the assault was bleeding from a wound in the forehead, but refused to go to Hospital. The Inspector said there were four extra men on duty in Square Street, and at the time of the assault there would be two men in the street, which was very crowded at night. Although the men on duty had not heard of the assault he did not consider there had been remissions of duty shown on their part. He knew three of the defendants as gamblers, the second being also an informer.

Inspector Thomson said the complainant was not the man to whom he was aware, who laid the information regarding the house No. 56, First Street, which was broken up about the beginning of this month.

The defendants denied being guilty of the charge, each saying he was at home on the night in question.

They were each bound over in a personal recognizance of \$25 to be of good behaviour for three months.

ALLOWING A YOUNG GIRL TO REMAIN IN A BROTHEL.

Ng Aka, mistress of a licensed brothel in Hollywood Road, was fined \$10 for allowing a girl of the age of 12 years to be an occupant of her brothel on the 26th instant.

UNLAWFUL STORING OF KEROSENE.

Lai Wing Shing, master of the Wing Shing ship, No. 4, Lynch Road, was charged, with storing kerosene in an unlawful manner.

Inspector Orley said that he visited the defendant's premises yesterday, and found a quantity of kerosene beside a quantity of matches and other merchandise, instead of it being stored in a well in compliance with the conditions of his license. The matches, boxes, which were open, were in immediate contact with an open tin of kerosene, containing about four gallons. There was a proper well in the shop but it was full of rubbish.

He could not say how long the kerosene had been kept in that fashion, but when he last visited the shop, a week ago, the oil was in the well. He thought the handling of the kerosene was a little boy, who was not aware of the dangerous character of the material.

The defendant said that a few days ago he was opening a door-way entering into the next house, and as the well was close to this doorway he took out the oil to make some repairs.

He was fined \$25, and the kerosene ordered to be forfeited. \$2 reward was given to the informer if the fine were paid.

THE ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS (Continued).

In a despatch dated 16th June, 1881, Governor Hennessy states his opinion that there is nothing illegal in the ordinary mode of adoption of Chinese children in this Colony; that the views advanced by the Chinese community and by Dr. Eitel on this subject are correct; and that, as the abuses would now be exposed by the Chinese Society and the Police, no further change was necessary in the executive machinery or in the law. In another despatch, of same date, the Governor endeavours to prove how the C. D. Ordinances intensify rather than ameliorate the bondage of the unfortunate women, who come within their provisions; and the Secretary of State, in a despatch of 28th July, replies to the Governor's specious reasoning.

Lord Kimberley says:—"I am not prepared to agree in the view that these unfortunate women will be benefited by the withdrawal of all control over the houses in which they are immured, although it would, no doubt, relieve the Government from a very disagreeable duty if matters were left to take their course, and it would probably be more in accordance with Chinese ideas and habits if no interference were attempted."

The above lines for practical suggestions to take in that regard, and the constant inspection of brothels, so that full and frequent opportunities may be given to all persons whose freedom may be open to suspicion to know their legal position and to assert their liberty if they like.

It would perhaps be found upon inquiry that the existing system, as carried out by the Registrar General's Department, admits of considerable improvement and extension.

Particularly it might be thought right to create a system of registration applicable to domestic servants and strangers in families. It would be a good thing, if for the purpose of steps in this direction, the Registrar General would also dispose of the Government (as I believe he has never yet done) any facts connected with the brothel system or the domestic servitude system of which he possesses any real knowledge.

We may add that the Secretary of State declined "to sanction an Ordinance giving legislative force to the regulations and corporate existence to the Society for suppressing kidnapping, as requested by Governor Hennessy, on the ground that it was not necessary. The Earl of Kimberley's closing despatch is as follows:—

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Downing Street, 18 March, 1882.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration your despatch of the 18th August 1881, transmitting a report by the Attorney General, Mr. O'Malley, upon Sir John Smale's statements from the Bench respecting the alleged existence of slavery in Hongkong. Mr. O'Malley's remarks appear to me to be well considered and convincing, and I have now the honour to transmit to you in print the correspondence on this subject, which is to be laid before the House of Commons, and to which this Despatch will be added.

In your Despatch of the 23rd January 1880, you forwarded with other documents a copy of a statement made by Chief Justice Sir John Smale on the Bench on the 6th October 1879, in the course of which he observed that on the 24th of January 1880 a proclamation was issued in these words:—

"Whereas the Acts of the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade and for the abolition of slavery extend by their own proper force and authority to Hongkong, this is to apprise all persons of the same, and to give notice that these Acts will be enforced by all Her Majesty's officers, civil and military, within the Colony."

Sir John Smale concludes his statement with a summary of his views, divided under eight heads; in the fifth of these he cites the above-mentioned proclamation as declaring that the English laws against slavery would be enforced by Her Majesty's officers, and in other places he asserts that these laws would be enforced, with the result that there are now a great number, 10,000 or even 20,000 slaves, in Hong Kong.

Desiring to be more precisely informed of the circumstances in which Sir John Smale's statement, involving so grave a charge against Her Majesty's officers responsible for the maintenance and execution of the law in the Colony, was made, I directed in my despatch of the 20th of May 1880 to request him to be good enough to specify the Acts of Parliament which he considered have not been enforced in Hongkong, and the particular sections to which he alluded.

Your Despatch of the 4th of August 1881, transmitting Sir John Smale's reply to my despatch in a letter dated the 20th of August 1880, in which he says:—"I am not aware that on any of the three occasions on which I have spoken on the subject I have said anything to give rise to the question."

I have on the three occasions above referred to cited all the Acts and Ordinances which I thought apply.

These occasions are the 8th of October 1879, the 27th of October 1879, and the third apparently on the 31st March 1880. It seems that Sir John Smale does not allege that the existence in Hongkong of the slavery to which he refers arises from the neglect to enforce any specific Act of Parliament, but from the first head of his summary, to the passage on page 13, and to a sentence in his letter of the 24th November 1880, I gather that this last sentence states succinctly the views upon which he bases the assertion that children who are said to be bought and sold in Hongkong are the slaves of their so-called purchasers.

As page 102 Sir John Smale says:—"The law of England, as I have learnt it, is that no one can sell his own liberty or that of any dependent; that to sell or buy such liberty is an offence against the law; and therefore, in the absence of a special penalty, a misdemeanor."

It is not to be doubted that the correctness of the first clause of this proposition, and it follows that no one can become legally a slave where the law of England prevails. Slavery in its technical sense can only exist in a country where the law recognises and will enforce the claim of the master to dispose of the person and liberty of the slave, so that no one will interfere to control the authority of the master over the person and

liberty of the slave, except perhaps for the repression of cruelty, such as would in a civilised state be expressed in respect of domestic animals. There can be no doubt also that whoever commits an act which the law prohibits is guilty of a misdemeanor (imposing the law has not declared such a transaction to be a felony), but the middle term of this proposition, "that to buy or sell such liberty is an offence against the law," fails to distinguish transactions which are effectual, and would be lawful unless prohibited, from transactions which in view of the law are empty forms having no tangible effect or result.

Going through a form which is a nullity cannot, I apprehend, be a criminal offence, except by the operation of an express enactment giving it that character, and I know of no Act of Parliament which makes a pretended sale of human liberty a crime.

You will find at page 94 of the print a copy of a document attested a bill of sale which Sir John Smale alludes to in proof of his statement that the law in Hongkong permits the sale of children, but I fail to perceive that he has anywhere explained how this process can produce so singular a result as that when a father for a sum of money delivers his son into the control of another person and the transaction is evidenced by a document in this form, the son, although on British territory, thereby loses his status as a free person. Yet it would be necessary that this result should be clearly established before it can be admitted that the transaction creates slavery or amounts to slave-dealing. The fact appears to be that Sir John Smale, in his praise-worthy anxiety to do anything towards the suppression of slavery, has been misled by the terms "purchase" and "sale," and with the best of intentions has failed sufficiently to examine whether those terms are correctly applied to the transaction which they represent in this case.

It may be a question whether the subsequent treatment of children, boys or girls, who are said to be sold for adoption, domestic servitude, or prostitution, is such as to merit the term slavery in its colloquial sense, but if so, such treatment would presumably result in acts sufficient to bring within reach of the criminal law the persons to whom the children have been delivered.

It seems, indeed, that the criminal law of the Colony is not only strong enough to reach all ordinary cases of ill-treatment, but that it affords special protection to women and girls; and the fact that the law is invoked by or on behalf of such children will afford them the same protection as to other members of the community in itself a proof that they are not slaves in any technical sense.

It is desirable, however, putting aside the question of slavery in the legal sense of the term, to consider what, if any, is the legal effect of such a contract as is evidenced by the so-called bill of sale of which a copy is given on page 94 of the print. This document appears to be in effect an agreement for valuable consideration, whereby the father divests himself of the control of his son, an infant of tender years, and transfers his son to the custody of a stranger. Whatever may be its effect if made in the Empire of China, it is quite clear that in Hongkong, where the common law of England prevails, such an agreement is absolutely void, being contrary to public policy. It is in the interest of the State that the boy should be properly brought up, and the law which recognises the power of a parent over his child requires him to discharge the correlative duty of education and will not allow him, by divesting himself of the control, to incapacitate himself from seeing to the education of the child.

The father may, however, transfer his child to another for education, but he may at any time reclaim the child from the person to whom he has been temporarily confided. And this principle is carried so far that, although the power of the parent over the child is subordinate to that of the State, the State by the courts of law will only interfere against the parent in the exercise of his power if the father has been guilty of the abandonment of the parental duty, or abuse of the parental power, and the father may in England assert his rights in the following manner:—

10. The father as being entitled to the custody of his child, if he will a minor, may sue out a writ of habeas corpus addressed to any person who detains the child against the father's will, even though such person has received the child from the father. The child being thus brought before the Court will, if of tender years, be delivered to the father, but if of an age to judge for itself will be discharged from the illegal custody, and be left free from all restraint, and at liberty to go where it will, even if it pleases, to the care of the person from whose custody it has just been discharged. But the rule must be understood with this qualification, that if it appears to be improper that the father should have the custody of the child who is too young to make an intelligent choice, the Court may exercise a discretionary power in awarding the custody of the child to some other person.

11. And it should be observed that in a case of habeas corpus the question is as to the liberty of the child, and the decision will be given without reference to any pecuniary questions that may arise out of the father's transactions with the person claiming custody of the child.

12. It is right, however, to refer to the system of apprenticeship as known in England. That system is one of special contract, in which the apprentice, although a minor, is allowed by the law to join, as being to his advantage, and it entirely derogates from his consent, so that a deed of apprenticeship, though signed by the master and father, is invalid unless countersigned by the apprentice himself. But it is unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject, for I understand that the transactions at Hongkong do not take the form of binding lads with their own consent to particular persons for a definite number of years to learn particular trades.

13. There seems to be some uncertainty as to facts in the matter of Chinese adoption in the Colony, for I notice that Sir John Smale at page 102 says that he never heard of a case of purchase for adoption in the Colony, not a single case has come before him. It is not very clear, however, what also is the condition of the boy referred to in the document at page 94. "The buyer is free to take his home and change his name and surname, and rear him up with propriety," and I also observe that Dr. Eitel in a Minute forwarded by you on 23rd January 1880 speaks of the demand for young children under the system of adoption and domestic service as being large at an average price of \$40. On the other hand, you say in paragraph 20 of your Despatch of January 1880:—"My advisers recommended that no prosecutions in connection with adoption and domestic service should be instituted pending the receipt of instructions from you (the Secretary of State). I mentioned this recommendation to the Chief Justice who entirely concurred in it. He further recommended that the Chinese should be told that no prosecutions as to the past were in place, but that in future in every case where buying or selling occurred in connection with adoption or domestic service the Government would undoubtedly prosecute. This recommendation appears to me to be reasonable."

14. You have, however, since satisfied yourself, as you inform me in your Despatch

of the 16th of June 1881, that there is nothing illegal in the ordinary mode of adoption of Chinese children in the Colony. Mr. Francis, page 112, paragraph 14, says:—"The buying and selling of boys in a row as compared with the buying and selling of girls * * * Still children (males) are bought and sold in Hongkong for adoption * * * They may become by such sales, not slaves."

15. But if children bought for adoption do not become slaves it is still true that there is in Hongkong a certain and perhaps a considerable number of children who have been the subjects of what purported to be transactions of sale. I cannot doubt that in the majority of these transactions the sellers have believed they have validly sold, and the buyers that they have validly bought, that for which they have "paid," and the children themselves can scarcely help believing that they are in bond to their purchasers. Such a system evidently requires most careful consideration, especially if Dr. Eitel's opinion be accurate (p. 14) that there is no doubt that the abuses naturally connected with it tend to encourage kidnapping.

16. I put aside for the present the question of brothel girls. Their condition and the means by which the supply is kept up are well known, and I do not find that any addition to the laws now upon them by these papers. The Ordinance No. 2 of 1875 has already made the sale or purchase of any woman or child, or the bringing into the Colony of any woman or child sold or purchased for purposes of prostitution, or the receiving or harbouring of any woman or child known to have been so sold, a misdemeanor. I have also directed you in my Despatch of July 26, 1881, to require brothel houses, and facilitate inspection thereof, so that the inmates may have full opportunities of appealing in cases of wrongful treatment, or of their detention against their will, and I shall at any time must readily to consider any practical measures for bettering the condition of this unfortunate class which your local knowledge or that of any other gentleman on the spot may devise.

17. The questions arising out of the condition of adopted children, or of children employed in the domestic service, are more perplexing. It may be that these children who are adequately protected by the law as it stands. It is true that a girl, or a boy, or a man, if treated as adopted son, the law is doubtless strong enough to punish the offence; and any charge of kidnapping would equally be dealt with by the Courts. The so-called sales are nullities; they do not give the supposed purchaser any rights over the liberty of the child, or deprive the parent of his right to the custody, if he chooses to reclaim the child by the proper legal process; or deprive the children of the right to appeal to the law for protection against ill-treatment, in whatever form such ill-treatment may be found; and it is, I apprehend, open to anyone who can establish a *prima facie* case to show that a child is improperly detained to sue out a writ of habeas corpus requiring the child to be brought before a proper Court.

